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# Cushman Kellogg Davis.

The Watchman-in-Chief of American interests at this time is at the head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Davis has correctly interpreted

the sentiment and the fixed purpose of the nation. The primary condition of American ownership is the control of the canal in our own interests and against our enemies' interests when we are at war. Mr. Davis has now made it practically certain that no treaty surrendering that indispensable right can be ratified. And with that indispensable right asserted, no inconsistent provision is likely to remain in any treaty that passes the Senate.

In interposing this check to a project of almost inconceivable fatuity, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been compelled to exhibit one fact which must make the cheeks of Americans tingle. He has shown that a Secretary of State of the United States, while professing to fash ion his scheme of neutralization after the Suez pattern, has actually consented to an agreement with England which withholds from his own Government the rights of selfdefence at the canal which even this same Suez convention expressly reserved for Turkey as the suzerain of Egypt, and consequently, under present conditions, re serves for England herself.

It is one of the glories of our American system that when the man for the oceasion is lacking at his proper post, the man for the occasion promptly arises and assets himself at some other post of duty. Thus in the present diplomatic emergency the Americanism of EVARTS, BLAINE and FRELINGHUYSEN descends not to their nominal successor, the Hon. JOHN HAY, the Secretary of State, but to the Hon. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, the Senator.

Honor to him, the patriotic and the faithful, and to the American Senators who stand with him!

# Senator Lodge on the Philippines.

More than one remarkable speech on our relations to the Philippines has been delivered in the Senate, but none has been which was pronounced on Wednesday by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. No aspect of a many-sided question was by him over- of the population or the size of the terri- good name of the children of the union; looked, but what he said about our alleged tory. Mr. Lodge quotes from a letter to and, in the interests of society, such a fleinfringement of the principle of "the con- DE WITT CLINTON to show that JEFFERSON sent of the governed" by our retention of defended it on the ground of common sense, the Philippines seems to us worthy of particular attention.

What is meant by "the consent of the governed?" What did the phrase mean to those who inserted it into the Declaration of Independence, and how has it been since | we bought Florida from Spain without the interpreted by the American statesmen to consent of the governed. This infringement whom we owe the successive expansions of of a principle alleged to be proclaimed in our national domain? Obviously, this is an the Declaration of Independence was perhistorical question, and Mr. Lodge's petrated by James Monroe and John answer will be found conclusive from an Quincy Adams. Congress was a party to These offences undoubtedly tend to make tional arbitration at all except in some rare cases historical point of view. Did JEFFERSON the act, for it placed in the hands of Presi- the marriage relation a great hardship for mean to require consent from "all" the | dent Monroe the power to govern the new governed, or only from "some" of them? territory absolutely, in the very terms em-Neither of the two words occurs in his memorable sentence, nor does he indicate how the consent required is to be elicited. or expressed. To see what he meant, we must inquire what kind of a government he was engaged in setting up.

Upon whose consent, then, rested the new Revolutionary Government erected upon American soil in 1776? Manifestly, It | body else has ever been able to discover any did not rest upon the consent of all the people of the colonies expressed by vote. had their consent asked; on the contrary, it In the first place, as the Senator points out, we must eliminate from the consenting invaders was forced upon such Mexicans as body all negroes and persons of African descent, who, although they formed about a quarter of the population, were not consulted at all as to the proposed change of cluded, and to the word "white" must be added the word "male," as a further limit tation upon the "governed" whom JEF-FERSON had in mind.

But did the Revolutionary American Government rest upon the consent of distinguished from that of the Filipinos. all the white males in the colonies? On the contrary, not only did the usual Purchase made in 1852, for, under the age limitation shut out all male per- treaty provisions, we bought territory with tends that it is necessary to arrest "the tide sons under 21, but manhood suffrage, as we understand it, did not exist except the Governments of Mexico and the the destruction of the whole social fabric. in a single colony. Everywhere the suf- United States. frage was limited, generally by property qualifications, sometimes by other restric-JEFFERSON'S phrase if we would make it fit enumerated, the sentence would read as who have the right to vote according to the laws of the various colonies."

Senator Lodge is too familiar, howfication is requisit. We know on the serious opposition, and the House of Repreothers the two parties seem to have clusion of the Indians from all rights, was for their children; at every cost they are been quite exactly balanced. If we con- ex-Governor Bourwell, who is now an sider the colonies as a whole, we must anti-expansionist. utterly opposed to the Revolution. Did we namely, a deliberate omission to seek the ask the consent of the Loyalists? Far consent of the governed. The American from it. We forced the Revolutionary Gov. statesmen to whom we owe that record ernment on the Loyalists at the point of were not ashamed of that policy. On the over they had to accept the government not believe that by it they had violated

supported AGUINALDO.

Let us follow Mr. Lodge through his imto the phrase "consent of the governed." The proofs begin within two years after of consent is the ultimate contented the Declaration was uttered. In the treaty acquiescence of a population when it has by social sentiment. of alliance with France, concluded in 1778, occurs an article to the effect that "if the United States should think fit to attempt government. the reduction of the British power remaining in the northern parts of America, or of federate with or dependent upon the was drawn by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who had been on the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence, and to | territory that we have ever brought within | whom that document had been submitted | its folds. for amendment and correction. FRANKLIN must have known what the Declaration meant, yet he saw no inconsistency in pen ning a treaty clause which provided for the the acquisition of inhabited territory by conquest, and asserted the right of the United States to govern the territory thus

acquired as a dependency. It was scarcely a year later, or in the winter of 1778-79, that the second practical interpretation of the Declaration of Independence came with our first extension of territory through the conquest of the Illinois country by GEORGE ROGERS CLARK. Mr. Lodge reminds us that we did not ask the consent of the French inhabitants of that region to our Government, when, by the right of conquest, they were ceded to us under the Treaty of Paris.

The next of our expansions was the great

Louisiana Purchase. In the treaty embodying that purchase there is not a word about the consent of the governed; neither is resolutions of Congress which gave JEF-FERSON the power to rule over that vast region, or in the act organizing the Territorial government. As a matter of fact, nevertheless, there were some thirty thousand white men settled near the mouth of the Mississippi and on the banks of that river who had no good will to this Government. and whose wishes were never consulted by the nations which decided their fate. It has been said that the case of the inhabitants of Louisiana differs from the case of the Filipinos because the former were few. while their territory was vast. Mr. Longe would inquire at what point in the census a doctrine reputedly sacred begins to take effect. He submits that, if the consent of the governed is a rigorous and immutable principle, no easuistry can make it at once absolute and yet subject to modification by land areas or census statistics. The application of the principle is either governed by the laws of common sense or it is unchangeable. Jefferson, for his part, perhaps, frequently, kept from the public more cogent and exhaustive than that did not attempt to rest his government of Louisiana without the consent of the governed on any such grounds as the numbers | may be done for the purpose of saving the for he wrote: "Our new fellow citizens are, as yet, as incapable of self-government as are children.

> Senator Lodge goes on to show that sixteen years after the purchase of Louisiana ployed in the case of Louisiana.

> As to Texas, it is admitted that we had technically, the consent of the governed, but it so happened that at the annexation those who ruled Texas were Americans. They had gone into the country, conquered it, and then annexed it to the United States. Neither Senator Lodge, however, nor anyproof that the Mexicans who lived in Texas is notorious that the rule of the American inhabited Texas before their arrival with-

out regard to the latter's wishes. We come now to the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in 1848, by which we received a immorality constituting the main cause, the political system. We must begin, then, great tract of territory, including all the Cruelty was the cause alleged in about 16 by inserting the word "white" in JEFFER- California coast; we were generous enough son's sentence. It is no less certain that to give Mexico some eighteen million women were debarred from expressing by dollars as indemnity; but no one will voice or vote an opinion on the momentous deny that the acquisition was made question submitted to the Thirteen Colo- by conquest. There were many Mexicans nies. Women, too, must, therefore, be ex- living within the ceded territory, but we never asked their consent. Will it be pre- granted in the twenty years were to them. tended that they were too few in proportion to the extent of their country to be entitled to signify consent? Only by thus praiseworthy side; and, logically, with drawing the census line can their case be | marriage as a dissoluble civil contract, it The same thing may be said of the Gadsden the people on it, and nobody was consulted

Mr. Longe's list of expansions closes with Alaska. The treaty provided that the tions. So we must still further qualify inhabitants of the ceded territory might return to Russia within three years; but, the government which he was engaged in should they prefer to remain, they, with the setting up. Adjusted to the facts thus far | exception of the uncivilized native tribes, should be admitted to the enjoyment follows: "Just government must rest upon, of all the rights, advantages and im- vented it; States with laws to punish the the consent of the white male governed, munities of citizens of the United States. This treaty explicitly makes the and everywhere such laws are practically uncivilized tribes of Alaska our subjects, for they are to be governed without their ever, with the state of things which ex- consent, and they are not even to be isted in July, 1776, not to recognize allowed to become citizens. Nevertheless, that an additional and important quali- it was sanctioned by the Senate without authority of John Adams and other trust- sentatives went out of its way to add a worthy witnesses with what a close ap- specific approval of the treaty to the bill proach to evenness the whole male pop- making an appropriation to carry it out. Malation, which possessed the franchise in Mr. Lobge notes the interesting fact that, the several colonies, was divided upon the among the members of the House who, question o' revolution. In some States the with superfluous zeal, approved this vast Loyalists were in a majority; in other the acquisition of territory without the conpatriots were preponderant; and in still sent of the governed, and the studious ex-

admit that a very large minority, if not | Through the whole record of American | about the alarming frequency of divorce half of the people whom the Continen- expansions thus set forth by Senator it is small relatively to the whole number tal Congress assumed to govern, were Lodge there runs one unwavering policy, of marriages in every well established the bayenet, and, when the Revolution was | contrary, they were proud of it. They did thus forced upon them or go into exile. In the principles of the Declaration of Indethus forced upon them or go into exile. In view of the se facts, who can resist Mr.

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They believed that the one right criterion become thoroughly enlightened with reference to the significance of a given form of

In pursuance of the same beliefs, Mr. Longe holds that the retention of the islands, in case of success, shall be con- ples of the Declaration of Independence, said United States." Mr. Longe points have never yet known liberty, but who,

Marriage as a Civil Contract. The ground taken by Mrs. ELIZABETH be turned over to religious jurisdiction without encountering radically conflicting teachings as to the religious law. With the State in control, however, each Church is free to enforce on its own members its doctrine of marriage.

The great distinction, of course, is between Catholicism and Protestantism; the one making marriage a sacrament and therefore absolutely indissoluble, except by death, and the other denying that sacramental character and justifying the dissolution of marriage, either on the ground of adultery alone or on the ground of there a word about such consent in the desertion also. The dissolubility of the contract being allowed, the causes of divorce have been multiplied inevitably; but the assumption that this increase has been peculiar to American States or most notable in them is baseless. It is made in ignorance of the Prussian divorce laws, for instance.

The cause of wilful desertion or abandonment, made sufficient by Protestantism in a religious sense since the time of the Reformation, and recognized by the Greek Church, also, is allowed throughout the States of the Union, except in New York, where adultery alone can dissolve the marriage contract, and in South Carolina, where there is no divorce law. Practically this cause of desertion opens a wide door to divorce by enabling parties dissatisfied with their marriages to escape from their bonds by desertions arranged for the purpose. Undoubtedly, too, when really the ground for the separation is the prime offence against the marriage relation, it is, sometimes, and, view by putting up abandonment as the ostensible ground for the divorce. This tion cannot be called undesirable. The publication of a scandal may simply aggravate the evil consequences of it, and the parental solicitude which would ward from offspring the disgrace of proof of adultery in their mothers is honorable. Accordingly, if marriage is made dissoluble at all the argument for its dissolution for other causes than adultery only has strength.

Habitual drunkenness is made a legal cause of divorce in all the States except ten and extreme cruelty in all except seven. wives, more especially. If the husband through drunkenness neglects to provide for his wife and children he breaks up the family very effectually and violates a first obligation of marriage; and the offence of cruelty with like results, may be said to go with drunkenness. Of the total of divorces granted in this country in the twenty years between 1867 and 1886, as gathered by the national Commissioner of Labor, only a little over 4 per cent. were nominally for drunkenness, but proportionately it must have been the actual cause to a far greater extent. Desertion, the cause for which the greatest number of divorces was granted, or 38.5 per cent. of all, may also, as we have suggested, be fairly taken as a cover for much per cent, of the cases, and, obviously, in nearly nine-tenths of them, alleged by wives, That the purpose in relaxing divorce in the great body of our States was the relief of wives is indicated by the circumstance that nearly two-thirds of the divorces This special regard for women in divorce legislation by men certainly has its

has strong justification. The committee which is trying to induce new marriage legislation in New York conof immorality and vice which now threatens Actually there is no such tide; there is no evidence of it, the indications rather pointing to a higher average of social morality than formerly. But even if the dreadful tide was sweeping in, all experience proves that mere civil legislation would be powerless to stop it. The making of adultery a misdemeanor has never preoffence are most notable for its frequency, unenforceable and a dead letter. Social and religious sentiment only can oppose th immorality effectually, and they are sufficient to prevent any danger of "the de

struction of the whole social fabric." The greatest preventive of divorce in society generally is the conservatism of women and the pride which makes them so loath to confess that they have been unfortunate in marriage. Multitudes of wives who might present reasons to justify divorces in their States refrain from making them known because of such pride and also because of a most praiseworthy regard determined to preserve the integrity of the family. Consequently, much as is the talk community, and probably even to the number of those by whom such legal escape

might be had, if sought. Undoubtedly divorces made notable by the conspicuous social position of the par- Sullivan. Rome had her legions; Boston the fact that the city of Richmond contin ties to them, in the fashionable society of has her Lancers and her Ancient and Hon- made, against the repeated protests of a large num Lodge's conclusion that, if Jefferson's that they had spread those principles over ciety, have tended to counteract that wholephrase be tested with an eye to the actual regions where they were unknown. They some feminine sentiment to some extent; Finally, Rome frequently had anti-imperi-

conditions under which he was engaged in | believed that the consent of the governed | but social opinion and religious toleration | alist leagues; and not Brutus, Cassius or setting up a new government, it will be is not to be ascertained by votes alone, nor are responsible for the result, not civil found in no wise to justify the fantastic in- their dissent by the riot, insurrection or dis- legislation. Under the law of New York terpretations which have been put upon it order of a fraction of the population. They the divorces of which we speak, more in the interests of those Filipinos who have regarded "the consent of the governed" as especially, were unattainable. Moreover, sonneteer, a phrase which in theory represents a they conflicted also with the canon of the great and just principle, but which in Church under the jurisdiction of which the pressive array of proofs of the sense suc- practice must have its application deter- most notable of these offenders are. Acsessively attached by American statesmen mined by actual facts and conditions. | cordingly, it needed no help from the State to put them under its reprobation. Neither was the State law sustained and enforced In this discussion of the necessity for the

prevention of divorce by the State on religious grounds, no account is taken of the position of the Roman Catholic Church, though it is the most numerous single the Bermuda Islands, those countries or Philippines, far from violating the princi- religious communion in the State. We do not hear of any lobby at Albany to urge will spread them among a people who legislation to make marriage indissoluble as a religious sacrament; yet, out that the treaty clause just quoted in a few years, will be as unwilling to of course, it would be as justifiable leave the shelter of the American flag as as is the present Protestant pressure to would be the inhabitants of any other influence civil legislation on religious grounds. The Roman Catholic Church is compelled to rely wholly on its spiritual arm to enforce its law against all divorce; it cannot expect to turn over the exercise of its discipline to the strength of the civil CADY STANTON, in an article in the Humani- arm, after the fashion of other days. If tarian magazine, that marriage, being a it made the impossible attempt it would civil contract, the State, consistently with provoke a violent storm of indignation. our system of government, must keep it The interference on religious grounds entirely under its own jurisdiction, is in- which is forbidden to the Catholic must contestably sound. Nor, practically, can it be forbidden to the Protestant also. Both must be excluded from dictation as to the legislative treatment of marriage and divorce; and necessarily. No civil law which satisfies the canons of both is possible, but each is free within his own religious domain to enforce his own law. Even to escape from provoking a religious war the State is compelled to treat the contract of marriage as a purely civil proceeding.

# The Death of Mr. Phelps.

It is a sufficient tribute to the strength of EDWARD JOHN PHELPS'S convictions. and to the tenacity of his moral fibre, to recall the circumstance that he was a Vermont Democrat for at least fifty years of active life. His preceptor in politics as in law had been HORATIO SEYMOUR. With a natural inclination to public affairs and intellectual capacities which assured him a distinguished career in the service of his country if he would either change his party or quit his native State, he stuck to both, content to figure in the hopeless minority; and from 1851, when he was appointed by FILLMORE as second Comptroller of the Treasury, down to 1885, when CLEVELAND sent him to the Court of St. James's to succeed JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL there, he was a private citizen engaged in practising and at times

teaching his profession. Mr. Phelps came conspicuously into the public view as Minister to Great Britain He surprised all but those who knew him best by the gracefulness with which he sustained the social functions of his office. To a reputation for solid gifts he quickly added that of being one of the best after-dinner speakers in the whole line of American Ministers at London. His diplomatic ability was tested in some difficult negotiations. notably those concerning the inveterate fishery dispute. Later he served as one of the counsel for the United States before the Court of Arbitration in the fur seal controversy. This circumstance lends particular interest to his general views on the subject of arbitration and diplomacy as expressed both in an article in the Atlantic Monthly in 1896, and, perhaps even more forcibly, in the subjoined passage from an unpublished letter written by him three years ago last month to the editor of THE SUN:

"I do not believe that a general system of international arbitration is practicable, or would be desirable if it were, and I do not believe in internahere, imperfect as it is, it may nevertheless t useful and possibly necessary. . . . These new and sudden fads in the public mind are usually of short duration. We know far too little about international law in this country to become the pioneers n new discoveries; and when we attempt it we shall be likely to find that the means by which the affairs of nations have been conducted for many centuries are not likely to be improved by the wisdom of those who know very little about the subject. Sound and able diplomacy is now, as it always has been and always must be, the only means by which questions between nations can be adjusted, when hey can be adjusted at all. If our diplomacy is weak, as it will be so long as its agents are only temperary makeshifts, we should strengthen and improve the system, rather than try to discover substiintes for it that are likely to prove as impossible as perpetual motion or the philosopher's stone.

Mr. PHELPS was sometimes wrong on great questions of political philosophy and international policy; but he was much oftener right, and on every question as it. arose he had a clear, definite and perfectly fearless and honest opinion. His knowledge of Constitutional law and of the principles governing the relations of nations was profound. His judgment was calm and orderly in its methods and it should be added that he was a man of imagination and of sentiment, with a turn of whimsical humor that was to his friends a never-failing source of enjoyment.

# Boston and Rome.

The Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has lately expressed a belief that will not be questioned within the Boston Pale. He has said that the founding of Boston was as important to the world as the founding of Rome. This is the true theory of Boston, a sacred city, charged with a mission to mankind. No occasional ague of antiimperialism can shake out of the town the belief that she, too, is an imperial city. She bears around the world her sheaves of glory. Where are her beans and her brown bread unknown? The pyramids look down upon the wrecks of many Boston bags. But her finest fame, after all, has been thus expressed by one of her own poets:

"Gone the splendor and the terror That dwelt once by Tiber's brink; Ne'er will go-and make no error-

Boston, schooled to sit and think." It is on account of the amount of thinking in Boston that so many thousand clubs and the Transcript exist there for the purpose of giving the thought air. Rome was more of a fighter and a builder than a thinker. Hence, classical Rome is gone or is preserved in fragments in the works of BAEDERER and Signor LANCIANI, while Boston is as fresh as ever.

We will maintain against all comers that Mr. ADAMS is as right as he usually is, Indeed, he might have gone further. Rome started with only one hill; Boston with three hills. Rome had a Palladium; Boston has a much more satisfactory one in the Sacred Codfish. Rome had her Temple of House. Rome had her NUMA and EGERIA: Boston has her summer schools. Rome had

the envious Casca were so truly remarkable as ATKINSON, GAMALIEL BRADFORD and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, AGUINALDO'S

The first prize goes to Boston.

Dr. ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS, that good friend of Sixteen to One and spelling reform, continues to be misunderstood. He has lately taken out a \$10,000 life insurance policy for the benefit of the school pension fund. A woman teacher who is dissatisfied with having been put on the pension roll writes this regrettable stanza:

"O, that the doctor, one fine day.
To some celestial sphere would soar away.
And leave his ten thousand life insurance
To insure the pension fund more endurance."

There is harmony enough in the spheres already, and much too little of it in Chicago. But what could be expected of a lady who would call this distinguished educator as "suave and deceitful as sin." Suave he is and should be, but deceitful never. No spelling reformer was ever deceitful.

The Fish Trust managed to hook itself without any assistance from the statutes devised for the purpose of filling leviathan with barbed iron. This was wrong. A Trust has no right to a natural death. It must be killed by act of the Legislature.

Kansas City is treading water in the sea of glory and shouting deliriously. She is to have the Missouri Democratic State Convention and the Democratic National Convention, but these are mere shoehorn and antepast. The feast is yet to come. After the conventions are over Kansas City, in the words of her esteemed Times, "should address herself to the business of securing the site of the national capital. But we fear that if the capital is ever headed westward, it will stop at Kansas City, Kansas.

The Indianapolis Sentinel has heard "a

bugle call to right and justice." The gentle-

man contributing this philanthropic wind was the Hon. Judson Harmon, who bugies that the United States "must leave the Philippines to manage their own affairs." Judson Harmon? A most sweet name, and we have heard it somewhere sometime; but whom did it be-The tube combine is going to increase the wages of some 20,000 workmen. This shows the pure deviltry of Trusts. It is their duty to

lower wages; and they cause disgust and hor-

for among the smashers when they do the con-

trary. It is all part of the grand conspiracy against "the producing classes" and Anti-Trust conferences. That calm and judicious statesman, the Hon, EUGENE V. DEBS, has consented to become the Social Democrat candidate for President. He fits the job, but it seems a little ungrateful for him to have a party of his own. The Chicago platform contained a plank shaped expressly for him, and it is unkind for him to abandon his old and true friends. Per-

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

haps he is growing conservative.

The despatches of the past twenty-four hours have done nothing to clear the situation from the confusion produced by the collarse of the Boers on Wednesday. Rumors of the most contradictory character are in circulation as to the result, and President Krüger is said to have offered to make peace on the terms refused by the British Government before the war. Lord Salisbury is likewise said have repudiated any proposition looking to less than the unconditional submission of the two Republics. Meantime, according to the stories reported, the Free State burghers are thoroughly demoralized and eager to throw down their arms and surren der. What truth there may be in all these rumors is difficult to say, but the effect is of course to discredit the Boers already suffering the consequences of the faulty strategy and extraordinary carclessness of their commanders in the face of a vastly stronger and

better equipped British force. President Kruger is said to have been with President Steyn in the vicinity of the Boer force when the retreat began, having, it is said, come own from Pretoria to try and stiffen the reso lution of the Free Staters, who are reported to have brought up in their retreat at Abraham's Kraal at the junction of the Knal Spruit and the Modder. This position is described as indefensible, so that its evacuation may take place at any moment, and the Free Staters will eithe surrender as they did in 1848 after the battle of Boomplatz, or make the best of their way north to join the Transvaal forces in the defence of the upper part of the State.

The force that was in front of Gen. Brabant on Gen. Gatacre's right is reported to have retired to Aliwal North, and is by this time no doubt making for Bioemfontein. What makes the situation so serious for the Boers is that the precipitate retirement from in front of Gen. Roberts threatens the left flank of the commandos coming up from the south, and may result in their being cut off. Another day or two should clear matters up somewhat. At present the political and military are so mixed up that it is uncertain which will ultimately predominate; but it is becoming evident that the Free Staters have not the same natural capacity for fighting or staying power as the Transvaalers.

President Krüger is credited with saying that the war will be ended by arbitration or intervention, and in any case within a month; but be that as it may Gen. Joubert is fortifying the Biggaraberg Mountains and Van Reenen's Pass is strongly held. Gen. Buller, as yet, gives no sign of movement, but apparently does not contemplate making an attack on either of the Boer positions, and Gen. Warren with his division and artillery is coming round from Natal to join Lord Roberts. Where the arbitration or intervention alleged to have been spoken of by President Kruger is to come from is not clear, and certainly there are no symptoms of it in the nets of any European Government or in the European press. The British Government would have to be threatened with a very serious condition before it could be brought to forego the advantages it has within its grasp and there is no apparent probability that the Boer republies will be saved now as the Free State was in 1854, when, in order to draw away her troops in South Africa to fight Russia in the Crimea, its unconditional independence was recognized by England

Reports from Pretoria show no indications of any slackening of the preparations for a sieg-Thousands of natives are reported to be working on lines of intrenchments, in the defence of which barbed wire will be employed on a large scale; and the ammunition works of the Governmentare working their full capacity, turning out powder and projectiles. The olumn that left Kimberley some days ago for the north, appears to have come in contact with the Boers at some point near the Vaal River, as a report from Bloemhof states that cannon firing had been heard in that direction. details, however, have yet been received from it of any fighting, nor is there any fresh news from Mafeking, the condition of which is causing some anxiety in England.

## The Separation of Church and State From he Religious Herald of Richmone

The time is ripe for a reaffirmation of the principle of religious liberty. Since that principle was quecovered and incorporated in the fundamental law or the republic, it has suffere t many violations, and today it is held very loosely and very obscurely by a Palatine Jupiter; Boston has her State | great many or our people. The only safe rule is one s paration of Church and State. The only safe

policy is to resist the beginnings. As an illustration of the indifference of the publiher HERCULES; Boston her JOHN LAWRENCE to the violation of this principle, we may mention FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Reasons for Present Ill Feeling and Possible Hostilities Between Them.

gram from Paris in to-day's SUN, announcing extreme tension in the relations between France and England and saying that French officials expect war, may be accepted as an accurate description of the relations between the two countries at the present moment. Careful observers of what has been passing in Europe since the Congress of Berlin in 1878 have foreseen for some time that the culmination of British policy toward the French Republic was a war in which, by means of its powerful Navy, England would strip France of her colonial possessions, and, perhaps, bring about step was taken at the conclusion of the Berlin Congress, when Lord Salisbury notified Mr. Waddington, one of the French Plenipotentiaries, that England would offer no objection to the occupation of Tunis by France. This secured the lasting enmity of Italy toward France, since increased by the recent convention between England and France recognizing the hinterland of Tripoli in Barbary as being within the French sphere of influence in the central Soudan. The occupation of Massowah in the Red Sea by Italy on the invitation of the British Government, together with the consequent attempt of Italy to subjugate Abyssinia and crowd France out of the strip of territory at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, still further added to the animosity so assiduously fostered between the two countries.

The next step was the cultivation of hostility between Germany and Russia. To produce which England took a very remarkable measure. After having for the best part of the century championed the cause of the Turk against Russia she suddenly abandoned her preeminent position in the Eastern question. eft the commercial and industrial interests of her subjects in Turkey to their fate, and acquiesced in the substitution of Germany for herself as the chief factor in Oriental European polities, Austria taking a subsidiary position. The compensation was the active, if tortuous, assistance of Germany in the action by which England established herself on the Nile. Prince Bismarck, who was then the central figure in European politics, and the old

Emperor William had as a fundamental principle of their policy friendship with Russia, and took no overt steps in Asia Minor; but when England in 1882 constituted herself the guardian of the bondholders' interests in Egypt they directly and indirectly facilitated every step taken that placed England and France in a position of antagonism. At the beginning of the troubles that culminated in the bombardment of Alexandria and subsequent occupation of Egypt the British Government first invited France and then Italy to participate in the contemplated operations, but both refused and England was allowed to go on alone. The French Government, however, was so exasperated at having, as it believed, been tricked by the British out of its share of influence in Egypt that a French squadron left Toulon for the purpose of attacking the British squadron in Egyptian waters, with directions to stop at Tunis on the way for final orders. On arriving there it found orders to return to Toulon. The reason for this, given by a prominent person in French politics at the time, was the irrepressible exultation of the German press when the news of the sailing of the French squadron from Toulon became known. Deeply as the French resented the action of England, they were still more unwilling to play into the hands of Prince Bismarck; and a truce was established between the two ountries, but only a truce. Meantime the extension and consolidation of French influence nd authority in the Far East and in Madagasar and in Africa went on actively, and roused the jealousy of every class in England; but the development of the Franco-Russian undertanding and its ultimate expansion into an aliance prevented an attack by England. Time

The Fashoda incident came very near to producing the rupture long looked for, and would have, had the French been better prepared for war with a naval power, and had the conditions of the Russian alliance permitted provocative action on the part of France. The development of the war spirit in England, how- no saying how many banks and individuals er, and the threatened danger to British supremacy in South Africa have brought a conflict within measurable distance, and one of the chief objects of a war between England and France at this moment would be the seizure of Madagascar and the removal of that menace to British supremacy in the Indian Ocean from the path of British commerce with the Far East and Australia in the very possible event of the Suez Canal route being blocked. The war once begun would inevitably spread all points where the French possessed colonies, and the Australians would not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to attack and take possession of New Caledonia and the other French islands in the southern Pacific. The French possessions in Ton-

was required for preparation and the creation

of the instrument-a large navy-with which

to work.

ity or being attacked by England and Japan in the Far East before she consolidate herself in eastern Siberia and Manchuria. That would eave France isolated and single-handed against England. The danger also of finding her schemes now coming to a head in Persia thwarted might also act as a deterrent against supporting France. As to Germany, there can be little doubt as to the part laid down by the Emperor William and his advisers. Germany would remain neutral while no German interest was attacked, pirking up the trade lost by the belligerent powers, strengthening her Navy, and when those of the others were destreyed or crippled would come to the front with her Army and Navy intact to control the terms of settlement and become the virtual dictator of Europe.

Lastly, the French Republic would probably ounder should France single-handed succumb o England in so far as her possessions beyond the sea were concerned, and that is a result which some of the imperial and royal Governments of Europe would not view with alarm. England's is not the only government that resents the existence of "insolent republies." But before a foreign war, and that one with a strong naval rower, can be safely undertaken the Boers of South Africa must first be subjugated.

NEW YORK, March 8

# Water Wanted in The Bronx.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-Sir: The article in THE SUN of the 7th on the scarcity of the water in the borough of The Bronx was read by me, and I wish to express my thanks to you for the valuable. space you have devoted to this necessity. Since this article was printed the water pressure has been increased a little, but it is still far below the supply we are entitled to, or had until two months ago. It is e earnest wish of the property owners and tenant of this locality that The Sus aritate this subject still more and compel the city authorities to supply a with what we are paying for. NEW YORK, March 8. Property Owner,

The New York University Hall of Fame. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN NOT YOUR editorial of cest rday upon "The Hall of Fame" commands the sincere thanks of members of the Senate of New York University for its clear insight, generous spirit and cheerful prophecy. Sincerely yours. HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, Chancellor of New York University,

## University Heights, March 9. Lord Roberts's G. C. B. From the London Daily Chri

the difficulty by saying that the initials stood for "Generally Called Bobs."

ON A TELESCOPED TRAIN.

First Experiences of a Passenger-Car Stoves -An Interesting Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I was TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The telepassenger on the Lackawanna train on Thursday afternoon which was run into in broad daylight by an engine drawing an express car. It was my first experience in even a little railroad accident. We had come through the tunnel and across the draw at the Hackensack, and had passed the turnpike crossing when we slowed up, stopped, and then went on for a few hundred yards. Then we stopped again. After a minute or two there was a rush from the rear end of the car, and men and women came piling in from the last car-I was in the second from the rear. On the right, the overthrow of the Republic. The first | down the steep but not high bank, I saw persons jumping and running-one woman falling

down the steep but not high bank, I saw persons jumping and running—one woman falling headlong. The inrush of persons had passed my seat, and involuntarily I stood up. As I did so, there was a crash from the end of the train and more shouts and screams.

A man at the forward end of the car began to call in a loud voice: "Don't be frightened! Get out quickly, but don't be frightened!" He was pretty white, but stood to one side and saw the women out. Before I could get out I saw the woman who had been upset pick herself and her bundles up, and as there was no one else on the right-hand side who seemed to be in trouble. I felt releved—on one side. When I got out a man asked: "Anvbody hurt?" Going to the rear, I found that all the passengers were sale, but that "Murphy was pretty badly cut up in the caboose."

On the way to the cuboose an engineer passed me and seemed releved when I said that no one was hurt on my side of the track. He, I think, was the engineer at fault, though he said he was the engineer of my train. There was no crowd at the caboose for express carl and I got in, to find two men putting out the fire which had been started by coals from the stove. The stove was an ordinary arrangement: if special stoves are required in passenger cars they should be in express cars as well, for such cars carry much inflammable matter. I helped put out the fire, and asked for Murphy. "He's away somewhere." said a man. "I thought he was hurt." "No, I'm hurt." So he was forehead and jaw cut, shoulder and back sprained. Though not a doctor, I fixed him up with Murphy's aid, and, finding him not seriously hurt apparently, left him in Murphy's care, to be sent to Nowark as soon as possible, and meantime to be kept from working. Then, my own train having cut off the wrecked car and gone on, I had to wait for two hours.

Passengers on delayed trains never ached: "Anybody hurt?" They asked: "How many killed?" That was interesting and instructive, keepectfully.

### STOLE PAYMASTER'S CHECK BOOK. Then Filled Out the Checks and Had Them Cashed at Various Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Chief John Wilkie of the Secret Service Department, received word to-night from agents in Philadelphia that they had arrested Edward Grimmel, who was formerly employed in the office of Major J. H. Hall, Surgeon and Paymaster of the Army in San Francisco, and who was wanted on the charge of stealing Government property. On Dec. 23, 1899, he left San Francisco and took with him a check book from the disbursing office containg 400 blank checks, and which he filled out under assumed names and had no difficulty in having them honored. Before leaving San Francisco he cashed two of the checks, and then, it is supposed, went to Texas, where he posed as a Government mule buyer. and succeeded in passing a check for \$3,400 on the South Texas National Bank of San An-

Since the day he left San Francisco he has had cheeks honored at the following banks: Bankers' National, Chicago, \$100; Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, \$247; Cincinnati National, Cincinnati, \$102; First National Bank, Covington, Ky., \$80; Continental National, St. Louis, \$300; Mechanies' Bank, St. Louis, \$300; Mechanies' Bank, St. Louis, \$181,53; Union National, New Orleans, \$300; New Orleans National, New Orleans, \$300; Memphis, National Bank, Memphis, \$1,000, and the South Texas National of San Antonio, Tex., \$3,400. In some instances when the banks could not eash the check in full he would take what they would give him and say that he would call again for the balance. In this way he received from the Memphis Bank \$1,000 for a \$5,750 check.

On Jan. 20, he stopped off at Cincinnational Bank \$1,000 for a \$5,750 check.

On Jan. 20, he stopped off at Cincinnational Bramer and gave him a check in payment, signed E. E. Grimshaw. From that city he las supposed to have gone to New York, where he registered at the Morton House as F. E. Gordon, While in that city he had a large sum of money, and on one occasion lost \$3,000 gambling in a peol room. Grimmel assumed the names of E. E. Grimshaw, S. S. Bryne, F. C. Wallace, Smith, &c. Chief Wilkie estimates that about \$10,000 had been naid him on the worthless checks from Dec. 22 to Feb. 1, but since then there is no saying how many banks and individuals have been yietimized by the prisoner. Bank, Covington, Ky., \$80; Continental Na-Grimmel is about 25 years old and is a native of Buffalo. He is rather below medium stature

and always dressed in the height of fashion. It became known yesterday that he had served a term of three years at the Columbus, Ohio, Penitentiary for grand lareeny. He will be taken to San Francisco for trial. THE IDANO MINE TROUBLES.

Sovereign Says the Disorders Resulted From

the Operations of Martial Law. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- John R. Sovereign, who has occupied the witness stand in the Idaho labor trouble investigation before the House Military Affairs Committee for the past three days, was on the stand again to-day. He said that the Federal authorities more than ern Pacific. The French possessions in Tonquin and Cambogia would be attacked, and their posts on the Red Sea and on the West African coast seized if possible: and England would generally try to repeat her feats of the last century when she drove France from all her colonial possessions. That is undoubtedly the British programme.

The question then remains. What parts would Germany and Russia play? Russia, it would seem, would have the choice of neutrality or being attacked by England and Japan in the State authorities were responsible for the bistate authorities methodistics were responsible for the bistate authorities were responsible for the bistate authorities methodistics and the state authorities methodistics and the district from the dis

### Fort Sherman, Idaho, Abandoned as Millitary Post.

WASHINGTON, March & Orders for the discontinuance of Fort Sherman, Idaho, as a garrison post were issued to-day by direction of Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn. The Acting Secretary of War Meislejonn. The military reservation will be abandoned by the military authorities and will be turned over to the Interior Department. Fort Sherman is garr soned at this time by about fourteen men of the Twenty-fourth infantry and its discontinuance has no connection whatever with the result of the Idaho mining troubles.

#### Labore's Taciturn Frenk. From the Lahore Tribune.

An ascetic is living outside the Delhi Gate here who, it is said, has not parted his lips for the last fifty years, nor has demanded anything ever from any person to satisfy the irresistible demands of the stomach. People flock to see him in large numbers.

A Forecast of the Theatre Francais Fire. From Le Figuro of Feb. 28.

There was a little scare in the third act of Andromaque" at yesterday's matinée performance at the Comedie Française. Two ladies seated in the balcony suddenly imagined that they smelt smoke or something burning and got up quickly. Some of their neighbors imitated them and the disturbance interrupted the performance to such a point that M. Paul Mounet, who had the part of Pyrrhus, cried out. "Why are you doing this? Nothing is the matter," while M. Clarette, from his box, kept saying: "There is no cause for alarm. Keep your seats."

"Lo you suppose that we care to stay in a place of danger any more than you do? gaily, to which M. Anatole France from the orchestra scats replied with a "Bravo, Mounet!"

The play went on, and after the curtain had fallen M. Mounet, who was called out, remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen our administrator begs me to state, that after a careful examination he has been unable o find out anything, neither smoke nor smellnothing but an inexplicable panic." There was wild applause and then they began the fourth act of andromaque.

Howeverly the public is frightened!

### To Grow Earthworms: Cut 'Em in Two. Fr m h Sprenafiell Uni

At the meet ng yes er a of the Zoological Club Mrs. W. H. P.t ney read an interesting paper on earthworms: "I -aw -tite I in a ratural history volume that if a worm should be divided the anterior part would grow a tail and the posterior port would grow I took twelve worms and divided then placing the divided parts of each worm in a separate glass. In less that a month I had twenty two worms, losing only two tail parts. The head parts had grown tails and the tail parts had grown heads. Two weeks ago I divided two worms into haives and put the four parts into a glass, into wh ch I placed earth, best no food, and the head parts ate the tail parts."